Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1835. [No. 2,543.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of the Goods Chattels Rights and credits of CHARLES SCOTT, late a Surgeon in the fourth Regiment of Infantry of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said court—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 14th day of December, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MOONSEE HOSSOONEE DEEN BIN CAZOOMOODEEN CHEECHARIA, SALEEMA SAHEB, widow of MOONSEE CAZAMOODEEN, ASMUD BEEBEE, Daughter of MOONSEE CAZAMOODEEN, and GOOLAM MAHOMED Son of EJEED BEBEE, the daughter of the said MOONSEE CAZAMOODEEN, heirs and representatives of the said MOONSEE CAZAMOODEEN, have bargained to sell a certain piece of Ground situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Sat Tod or seven Brab Trees, and on which the Warehouse of Enderjee Moonsee Babaraya is standing, and in the neighbourhood of Tazpall Khattou, and on the line of a Museed of Cazee Golam Hossein. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage or inheritance or otherwise, over the said property, may make the same known to the said ENDERJEE MOONSEE BABARAYA, within eight days from the date hereof, at his house near Fish Market without the Fort, or at Ambaram Ballajee Street, otherwise such claim shall be precluded, and not attended to.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર.

મુનસી હસનુદ્દીન ખીન ફાજુદ્દીન ની ચીકારીઆ તથા શાલીમા શાહેબ તે મુનસી ફાજુદ્દીન ની તીમવા તથા હસમદ ખીખી તે મુનસી ફાજુદ્દીનની છોકરી તથા ગોલાંબ મહમદ તે ઉપર કહેલા મુનસી ફાજુદ્દીનની છોકરી અને ઈજત ખીખી ના છોકરો કે શાથલા ઉપર કહેલા મુનસી ફાજુદ્દીનનાં વારસો તથા વકીલો થાકે છે તેઓવીકે કે તે વેચવાનું શાદુ કરેછે * તે તોકે શી મુબલગજા ખાહેરમોટ શાત ટાડ આગલછે અને તે ઉપર હજદરજી મુનસી ખાબરીઆની વખારછે અને તે તેજ પાલ ખનાડની પડોસમો કાજી ગોલાંબ હસાનની મલીકના ગોલાગોછે * વારાતે કે તો કે ઉપર હરેક ધણી અથવા ધણીઆને હાથે ગોરોથી અથવા વારસા હીયાથી અથવા હરેક બીજી પરકારથી પોચતો હોઈતો તે ધણી અથવા ધણીઆકે આજથી દીન ૮ મો ઉપર કહેલા ઈનદરજી મુનસી બાબરીઆને બાહેરમોટ માછલી બજાર આગલ અથવા આતમારામ બાલાજીના ગોલા ગોલાત્રો તેહનાં ઘરમો જકેર કરવું મુકત ઉપરાંત કાઇ દરદાવો કરતો તો રદ અને બાતેલ જાણે *

શ્રીમુમબઈની તા ૨૩મી ડીજેમબર ૧૮૩૫*

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

MR. LEGGETT, respectfully reminds his customers and the public, who kindly intend to favor him with orders for Christmas-day, that all orders for Plum Cakes should be sent him by the evening of the 23rd, and for Mince pies and other Pastry, by 9 o'clock on Christmas Eve.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

ON SALE,

A Few Barrels of fine fresh English Potatoes, imported per "Tory" from Liverpool. —Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, at the Godowns of Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 18*th Dec.*, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD, is empowered to sign for our firm by procuration.

REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 22*nd Dec.*, 1835.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

ON Friday next, being Christmas Day, there will be Divine Service in the forenoon at Eleven o'clock, and after the Sermon, a collection will be made as usual, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

H. JEFFREYS, } Chaplains.
D. YOUNG, }

BOMBAY;
23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

ON Sunday, the 27th Instant, in the forenoon, The LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, will preach a Sermon at St. Thomas's Church, and a collection will be made, in behalf of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary.

December 23*rd*, 1835.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS day, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale at their Rooms, without reserve and to close an account, the remander of an Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Earrings, Necklaces, Broaches, Breast Pins, Rings, Reticule clasps, Silver Thimbles, Fruit Knives, Segar Tubes, Silver mounted Spectacles, double Eye Glasses, &c. &c. &c. and on the same day, to close an account, they will sell a variety of superior French Wines, vizt. Lafitte, Red and White Hermitage, Carbonnieux, Medoc, St. Estephe, St. Valence, Frontignac, &ca. &ca. They will also sell 150 Prime fresh Hams; recently imported per Ship "Tory" 60 Boxes of Eau de Cologne, about 50 Pieces Long Cloth, Bundles of white Beads, Cases of crown Glass, several Handsome Dressing Glasses, musical work Boxes, a variety of Furniture, Damaged Cotton Twist, Books, &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON

A Serviceable Buggy, or Riding Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 23*rd December*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS day Wednesday the 23rd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, by direction of the Governor General's agent for Scinde, sundry Articles of presents consisting of 2 match locks, 2 Swords, mounted with Gold, several Cashmere Shawls. pieces of Kincob, Silk Loongees, Golbuddens, &c.

Nesbit Lane, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 5th January next, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE CO., will sell by Public Auction at his residence near to Colonel Dickinson's on the Parell road. The Household property of Lieut. FARQUHARSON of the Regt. of Artillery, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Ottoman, Tea Poys, Dressing Tables, Argand Lamps with Glass bottoms, spare moons, and bottom shades, Hanging Lamps, Wall shades, &c. A small quantity of Silver, and plated ware. some Handsome pictures, a Breakfast and a Dinner Set, a Large Bedstead and Bedding, Wardrobes, Pier Glasses, Looking Glasses, Bathing Tubs, a fine toned Cabinet Piano forte, by E. "Dale" A small assortment of Books, an eight day Clock, 100 *very fine* Rose Edwards in large Pots, and Laurels, in neat Tubs, a small pair of puckall Bullocks, with *puckalls* complete, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c. &c.

The property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

Nesbit Lane, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Fine old Strong Barton Ale, at ten Rupees per dozen.

Nesbit Lane, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

SALE by Auction.—To-morrow, Thursday, the 24th. YATES, and Co. will sell by publie Auction, 20 Casks of Salt Beef and Pork—capital for immediate use; a lot of Cod fish, Pickles and Sauces, about 40 Boxes of Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 dozen of Beer, a quantity of Wines and Brandy, and if not previously disposed of, an extensive invoice of Sundry Articles, consisting of Confectionary, Blacking, Bottled fruits, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Fancy Biscuits and Pickles. Also, to close an account, 30 pieces of Linen Drill; Brass Moulding for Buggies and Carriages, and 2 cases of colored Ball thread, the remains of the Wearing Apparel. 30 boxes of Souchong Tea, 95 of Pouchong ditto. 56 of Pekoe ditto.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Arab Buggy Horse, 14½, and a close Carriage, with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow Street.

FOR sale.—A neat strong English built Buggy, in good order, with or without Harness.

A Chariot, London built, in very good order, and an open carriage. The above are the property of a Gentleman, and will be sold very moderate.

A handsome Lady's Saddle horse, with Side Saddle, &c. complete. Apply to YATES AND CO.

Bombay, Dec. 23*rd*, 1835.

BAXTER'S SCOTCH BUNS.

YATES AND CO., have reccived for sale, direct from Glasgow, Baxter's admired Scotch Buns; also sweet biscuits, Gingerbread Nuts, and Gingerbread, Capital Cabin Biscuits.

Meadow Street, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

FASHIONABLE LONDON MADE CLOTHING.

BECK AND CO. beg to invite attention to a small assortment of London-made superfine cloth Surtout Dress Coats and Waistcoats, they have lately received, and are authorized to dispose of at prices, less than what such articles could be manufactured for in Bombay.

Apollo House, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the Mail Contractor, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has made some alteration in the rates of the Mail Conveyances, travelling between Panwell and Poona, which are now as follows:—

MAIL BUGGIES.

	Gentlemen-Servants.	
From Panwell, to Poona, and vice versa each Passenger, including Palanqueen on the Ghaut.....	Rs. 20	Rs. 10
From Panwell, and Poona, to Khundalla, and vice versa.....	Do. 10	do. 5
MAIL BOATS.		
From Panwell, to Mazagom, and vice versa.....	Do. 4	do. 1
From Mazagom, to General Post office, and vice versa,.....	Do. 1	do. 1
PHAETONS.		
From Panwell, to Poona, and vice versa. Palanqeen included on the Ghaut.....	Do. 25	do. 12
From Panwell, and Poona, to Khundalla, and vice versa.....	Do. 12	do. 6
For each of the intermediate stages between Panwell and Poona.....	Do. 3	do. 1
Palanqueen from Khundalla to Kopoolee, and vice versa.....	Do. 4	do. 4

The fare payable in advance.

One book has been kept at the office Bombay, Poona, Panwell, and Khundalla, and the Passengers are requested to mark down such observations on the conduct of the Mail Servants and of any inconvenience they may experience by the Horses and the state of Carriages and Harness, in order to enable the Contractor to adopt the best means to prevent such recurrence.

Bombay, 23*d December*, 1835.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1836.

A FEW Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale, by BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA. Apply at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Whole	Tickets at Rs.	115 per each.
Half	ditto do.	56½ do.
Quarter	ditto do.	29 do.
One eighth	ditto do.	15 do.

TERMS, CASH.

Gentlemen at outstations, are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittances.

The drawing will be commenced from 2d proximo—Dated 18th December, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received a fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. &c. to which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 28th instant, at their Rooms, a large Collection of Valuable Books, the property of an officer, who has left the presidency.

Catalogues are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET,

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, lately landed, at 25 Rs. per dozen in Cases of one dozen, and of one and half dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

MANILLA Cheroots, on Sale at Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO's Office..... Rs. 30 per box.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1835.

BILLL ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO'S. Office, at two Shillings, 3 months' sight.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1835.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, a few cases of Superior Champaign @ Rs. 45 per dozen.
Ditto Hock.....@ Rs. 30 per dozen.
Champaign Brandy..@ " 15 per do.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1835.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO, a few three dozen cases of highly flavored Laroze Claret, from Messrs. W. and D. JOHNSTON, of Bordeaux—Cash price per case, Rs. 45.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 450 per butt.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1855.

TO LET.

A house in Rampart-row, the property of Mrs. TERRELL rent for a year certain, at the rate of Rs. 150 per month.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1836

To be published positively the first week in January.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the usual local matter, including the Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Indian Navy Lists, with the rules, Regulations, and Pay Tables, belonging to each, derived chiefly from official sources, a great variety of Statistical information of an interesting nature, carefully selected and methodically arranged, either in an historical or tabular form, together with a Map of the Bombay Territory, and Lithographed drawings of the principal Edifices on the Island.

At the same time with be published, the Asiatic Calendar for the ensuing year, which, in addition to the customary Tabular Registers, will contain short notices of the Native Holidays, the different Indian Eras, Epochs and Cycles, with a description of the ceremonies attendant on their births, marriages and deaths.

N. B. Both publications to be printed on English Paper, and applications for either to be made to Mr. MALVERY at the Circulating Library in Church Lane, who will attend to all instructions given him, and who is authorized to receive for the former Rupees six, and for the latter rupees two, per copy, on delivery.

Price Current and Mercantile Register Office
Colaba, 23*rd December*, 1835

NEW
Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq.	Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq.	T. HOLROYD, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq.	C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY.	W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.
W. BRUCE, Esq.	

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of MI. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Soci ety will yield, on an average, upwards ofSae Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it maahb it is at present proposed to divide, u l., Surplus amongst the Survivors in equy proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no visodin of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000:

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last). invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary*.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

Bombay, 23*rd December*, 1885

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, has a Surgeon attached. Plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel will call on the Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Teak built Ship "PALMIRA" 700 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER Commander, expected here early in January and will have immediate dispatch.—Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, apply to Messrs McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG & Co.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE CARNATIC, 650 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be despatched about 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, 600 tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, will be despatched in all January, carries a Surgeon. Apply at the office of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 23*rd Dec.*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The Honorable Court of Directors have published to the world that they have given up their Trade; whoever attended or has seen the last Civil Fund meeting proceedings, must feel assured this is not the case.

Is not the Honorable Court of Directors at this moment driving a most hard bargain with their Servants, are they not demanding more than the premiums and annuities are worth, still with the twaddlesome cant, "that we do not want to derive "any benefit?" If the Directors are sincere in what they say, let them fix the pensions and annuities which they say they give, and deduct that which they sell therefrom—then there can be no mistake, there can be no benefit derived—there can be no calling a thing by one name, when in reality it is another.—Every servant retiring will know exactly what he has to expect, and he will not be detained to die in a country because he cant afford to pay the premium fixed for taking his pension, and the Court will then *honestly* be able to say that "we have no wish to derive any benefit from the Annuity Fund of our Servants,"—but that we have given them what we think fair and just, they shall have no more.

I am, your's,
CANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to request you will do me the favour to admit into to-morrow's Gazette the accompanying note from a gentleman whose approbation the public know well how to appreciate.

In giving publicity to this testimony, most flattering when the high character of its author is considered, I cannot help expressing my regret, that from the circumstance of the Revd. gentlemen of the Presidency being engaged in the more important business of the Church, nearly the whole onus of the examination should have fallen on him singly. In the hope that the labour of it would have been lightened by division, and the best possible means afforded for arriving at a correct judgement of the merit's and attainments of my scholars, by a thorough and searching examination, I solicited the attendance of the Clergy of both British Churches, and of two gentlemen eminently qualified to judge of the progress of my Maratta, Goojirattee, Latin, and Greek pupils, but circumstances appear to have conspired to disappoint me with respect to these. The benevolence of Mr Farish happily saved me the chargin to which I should have been subjected through the concurrence of so many public calls on public attention, and I must thus publicly express my deep sense of that kindness, which, amidst his numerous and important avocations, created leisure in my case, as it constantly does in numberless other instances, to attend to the call of condescension and beneficence.

I remain, My Dear Sir, your's obedy.
W. MAINWARING.

BOMBAY, 22*nd Dec.*, 1835.

TO MR. MAINWARING.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in communicating to you the satisfaction I derived from attending the examination of your school on Saturday last in company with other gentlemen who had been invited by you to be present on the occasion.

The first class exhibited a correct and creditable knowledge of Grammar and the exercises connected with that branch of instruction—In Geography they readily answered the questions put to them, and evinced an acquaintance with the maps of different countries, and a readiness in their use, which proved great care to be taken in their instruction. They were also very perfect in these passages of History in which they were examined, and the neatness with which their books of Geometry and Arithmetic were kept, although time did not admit of much examination in those branches, had every appearance of equally creditable attainments in those studies.

The recitation from the British Poets &c. were correct, and one Portuguese youth delivered with fluency and intelligence, Paul's defence before Agrippa in the original Greek.

On the whole, the attainments of the scholars exceeded my expectations, and I sincerely wish you success in the instruction of the boys placed under your care.

I remain, your's very obedy.
(*Signed*) J. FARISH.

BOMBAY, 21*st. Dec.*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Our Celtic forefathers were driven into the fastnesses of Wales and of Scotland—into Ireland and Cornwall, by their Roman and Saxon conquerors.—These invaders, however, were not permitted to retain a quiet and an undisturbed possession of the country; for the Caledonians maintained an heroic and resolute resistance to the authority of the Roman Colonists; and, at a subsequent period, the Cambrians also assailed often their northern invaders with great fury: for their fierce and destructive assaults show, that they as resolutely resisted the Saxon power in England, as the Scots did in their formidable descents against the legions of Rome; and, to this spirit of independence, are we indebted for those subsequent determined efforts, to which Britain owes her present grandeur, and her

FREEDOM.

BOMBAY, 19*th December*, 1835.

The extract which accompanied this note will be found among our extracts, entitled THE ANCIENT CHARACTER OF THE WELSH.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Oh! 'tis the fate of all who bear
Forms that are made of nobler clay,
To meet with agonies that tear
The spirit from the frame away.

It is the lot of all whose minds
Are temper'd with a nobler fire,
To sweep in triumph, as the winds—
Then as the fallen winds, expire."

SIR,—Having accidently taken up the Courier of the 12th Instant, I observed a Letter signed A. B. who has arrogated to himself the extraordinary right of pronouncing—to the disparagement of the whole of the Bombay Army—that the recently appointed Thuggee Magistrate is the best adapted for Guzzerratte—I know one who has an equal if not a greater claim to the appointment—one who has enjoyed his share of the roughs but none of the smooths sometimes to be met with on active service—and as A. B. appears to be an India Geographist, he may know the parts of the world I am about to mention—The individnal I allude to was in the year 1826 employed and succeeded in seizing Koshias between Soreegaum and Nugur Parker, in 1827 he was for many mouths in quest of the Rebel (whose name must be familiar to those in power) Dherjee in the neighbourhood of Voll Vaul—Surroun—Wank nier—Saymere, Caarcha & Daygaumra in an uncivilized part of the world, but nevertheless he remained there until the death of the rebel, and when he left that part of the Globe it was in the most tranquil state.—In 1831 you'll find this Individual hard at work after the Ramoossies, and after atwelve months Campaigning the renowned Omiah Ramoossie Rebel was seized. Now if A. B. will look at the distance between Nugur—Parkur on the North Daygaumra on the North East Frontiers, and Mahdeoghur or Maimunghur to the South East he will see that the Individnal in question has had a little experience, and ought to have had a share of *John Companie's Sugar Loaf* instead of being superseded by Magistrates who never *caught* a Thief! however. "dum vivimus speramus." C. D.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The attention of the subscribers to the Med: Ret. Fund is particularly directed to the accompanying clause from the Regulations, lately promulgated, relative to the Civil Annuity Fund, as equally applicable to ours. The cases are precisely similar, each Fund has a large income daily increasing, the benefit of which the qualified seniors of both services are equally slow to take advantage of, to the manifest injury of the great mass of subscribers to whom generally speaking (but particularly to the Med: Service) promotion is of such consequence. Were this regulation introduced into our Fund, many of the senior Surgeons and Seniorassistants would be happy to accept of the divided annuities, particularly if the Honorable Court would be graciously pleased to grant something additional to each are compelled to retire on acount of ill health, and the qualified Surgeons would be more anxious to avail themselves of advantages which, under present circumstances, they have no need to be in an hurry about. Trusting that some more competent person may be induced to take up a subject of such paramount importance to the majority of the Profession. I remain, &c.

VERBUM SAT.

CLAUSE,—That at the close of every year the number of unaccepted Annuities be publicly declared; and that two thirds of them be appropriable to subscribers duly qualified,—*say ten years* qualified—in the order of seniority as respects the applications within the period of three months from the time of the surplus being declared, and as respects other applicants in the order in which they may apply for Annuities upon payment of one instead of one—of the value of the Annuity, &c. &c. &c."

SONG.

Some choose a quiet life on shore
Some roam upon the sea
But of all callings 'neath the skies
A soldier's life for me
A soldier with my trusty steel
The wide world for a range
And life a volume teeming with—
Adventures wild and strange.

Isle of the free and beauties bright,
To thee I sigh'd adieu,
And vigils many a stormy night
Kept on the boundless blue—
And it was for the bugle's note,
And for the sound of drum,
'Twas all 'twas all for a Soldier's life
That I left friends and home.

There's peril in the battles wrath,
And terror in its roar,
Yet be it mine, for 'tis a path
My fathers trod of yore
The trumpet's blast—the war cry wild
The cannon's thun d'ring peal
Within my breast shall always find
A wilder echo still.

Then let my youth be wasted in
The camp, mid din and strife,
Where each revolving day and night
With stirring scenes are rife;
And when the icy hand of death
Upon my heart shall creep,
Give me a soldier's funeral,
And my soul shall calmly sleep.

POONA, 3*th December*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

In the Fort, on the morning of Sunday the 13th Instant, after a short illness; Mr. William Payne, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office, aged 36 years.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon James Bird, 19th Regt. N. I., from Kulludghee.

Asst. Surgeon D. Grierson, M. E.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. R. Long, 22nd Regt., to Poonan.
Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt., to Surat.
Capt. J. S. Grant, Engineers, to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21st. Grab Brig Hamoody, Mussajee Nacquedah, from Peelo Penang 13th October.

Do. Brig Gopall Christna, Cauder Cootes, Nacquedah, from Singapoor, 16th October.

Do. 22nd Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master from London 1st Augt. Portsmouth 8th, and Madeira, 20th ditto.

Passengers.—Mrs. Stokes, Miss Burns, Cornet Knatchbull, 11th Dragoons, Ensign Halkett, H. M. 40th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19th. Ship Albion, N. McLeod, Master Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. C. Laurie, M Barnes, 3 Misses Laurie, Master C. Laurie, Maste Poole, 2 Misses Clendon, Master Swanson, Master Wilson, Mrs. Doyle, wife of a Serjt. H. M. 40th Regt., Mrs. Barrett, Do. Do., and 2 Servants.

Do. 20th. French Ship La Theodore Eugine, F. Beck, Master, to Malabar Coast and Bordeaux.

21st Ship Cornwallis, James Clark, Master, to Madras.

Passenger.—Mrs. Clark.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings Malabar, and Carnatic.

Do. Bengal,—Arethusa, and Dona Carmelita.

Do. China,—Discovery, and Sir Herbert Compton.

Do. Aboosier,—Nusserathshaw.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Recg. and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Nurbudah and Hatrass.

FREE TRADERS.—Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Huddersfield, Triumph, and Clifton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Sir Herbert Compton, Charlotte, Cashmere Merchant, Meccai, Shaw Byramgore, Grab Harsingar, and Cadry, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Dona Carmelita, Arethusa, Ruparell, Fattay Salam, Edmonstone, Hamoody, Christna and new brig Nasser.

Arab.—Atel Rahimon.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Dec. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
23rd Wednesday	1 25	1 49
24th Thursday	2 13	2 37
25th Friday	3 1	3 25

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1835.

THE Arrivals since our last publication, are the Grab brig *Hamoody*, Mussajee Naquedah, from Pulo Penang 13th October; Brig *Gopall Crustna*, Cudder Cootee, Naquedah, from Singapore 16th October, and Ship *Triumph*, T. Green, Master, from London 1st, Portsmouth 8th, and Madeira 20th August.

Passengers per Triumph.—Mrs. Stokes, Miss Burns, Cornet Knatchbull, H. M. 11th Dragoons and Ensign Halkett, H. M. 40th Foot.

SOME short time ago we took occasion to notice the very unseemly controversy which had been got up at Calcutta between the Supreme Government and the Vestry, regarding the temporal affairs of the church. We find the subject is not yet dropped, nor is it likely soon to be. The friends of the Church must feel the deepest regret that any thing like disunion or difference of any kind should at this early period arise, and still more that the name of the Head of the Church should be mixed up with it. The circumstances which gave rise to the controversy were unworthy of the Church, or of its humblest servant, and all past experience but too faithfully proves the pernicious results to the cause of religion which ever follow the interference by the clergy in temporal matters. As they have meddled, so has the Church fallen in estimation, and schism and sectarism ensued. It will be so in India, and Calcutta is now shewing the way.

What object of a spiritual nature could be accomplished by the vesting the power over the temporal affairs of the Church in the Bishop? Not any, nor does the custom in England appear to warrant the attempt. But we could point out many evils which must follow the ill-judged measure now on foot, for which the Head of the Church must feel himself responsible. To give an idea how the matter is viewed by many intelligent and influential members of the community, we may only mention a fact stated in the Calcutta papers received to-day, and that is, that several of the supporters to the Charitable Societies at Calcutta have withheld their periodical contributions until this ispute (which is termed the "Parish Squabble") is set at rest.

Such being the case, what will become of those who look to the Vestry funds for their daily support, pending this important discussion? But this but one mischief, and perhaps the least.

It seems to have been forgot that the Episcopal Church in India has been placed among materials very different to that to which it found itself in the earlier portion of English history, when its voice was law, and its rule obedience. If had then a rude, uncultivated, and untutored rabble to control, who bent the knee in the fullness of their superstition and ignorance, to any thing it chose to say or do. But here it is surrounded by a class of men almost all of whom are fully as well educated, and fully as intellectual as its own members, and who, however passive in that which concerns them not, will not be got to yield a blind obedience to a rule which is not only not essential to the due conduct of the Church, but which is decidedly at variance with what they feel to be the just and most proper one. Good policy would therefore suggest that the clergy of Calcutta should retrace their steps as soon as they possibly can.

THE good folks of Calcutta, tired as they no doubt are of the Press, Vestry, and other affairs which have now had their day, are turning their attention to matters of a more light and agreeable nature.

The Commander in Chief carved out for them a "Military Spectacle" and, as the programme of it may be of interest to our Military readers, we subjoin it, together with a short notice of the manner in which the spectacle "went off," taken from the *Calcutta Courier*, of the 9th instant:

"PROGRAMME OF THE MILITARY SPECTACLE.

Four batteries having been advanced against the north face of the Fort, a sally is to be made.

1st.—The troops move out from three gates and form on the glacis.

Throw forward their light infantry to cover their advance.

Advance in echellon of wings in regiments down the glacis to the swampy ditch, which is to be passed over on facines in columns of sections from the right of wings.

The line to be reformed, and the echellon of wings ove on the attack.

Having successively carried the batteries with the bayonet, (indicated by a cheer,) the line is formed on the most advanced wings; advances and charges nearly up to the centre point of the front.

2d.—The enemy, reinforced from the quays and town, threatens the left of the line.

The left regiment is, therefore, thrown into square of wings; and the front of the line is changed to *the left*, on the right company of the right regiment The right regiment changing its position in echellon of companies to the rear.

The movement of the right regiment should be in ordinary time, to allow time for the squares to make their march as nearly simultaneous to the new line, as is possible,

3d.—The new line being formed advance in echellon of regiments firing, and at the proper distance from the road, form line and charge to the road.

4th.—The enemy making a strong demonstration from the town on the right of the line, the right will be thrown back an eighth of a circle to make front towards the Chandpaul Ghaut and quay.

This change of position to be made by filing from the left of companies and forming column in rear of the left company of the line.

5th.—The line being formed, opens its fire, and after three rounds being pressed, throws itself into squares of wings, and retires under the guns of the fort.

The squares will form on a line parallel with the front, and the military operation being supposed to be concluded, will open ranks and advance in parade order and salute, will open ranks, wheel into open column, and march past in quick time and home.

ARTILLERY.

1st.—The right half brigade will move out of the Plassy gate; the left half out of the Calcutta gate; after the rear of the infantry is clear of the roads.

They will advance in line with the light infantry; form batteries; and give an oblique fire in the supposed direction of the enemy's batteries.

They will maintain their fire until the line has passed them, when they will limber up and mount and move on with the line.

2d.—When the left regiment forms its squares, there will be an interval between the left of the right regiment and the nearest square.

The right half brigade of guns will occupy that interval, and cover the movement by their fire.

The left half brigade will move on the left of the left squares, and retire gradually with it, dismounting and firing occasionally.

3d.—The whole troop to advance in rear of the right regiment.

4th.—When the infantry charge, the troop will form their battery in rear of the infantry, in an oblique line, fronting Chandpaul Ghaut.

The companies of infantry will pass between the guns, as soon as they are unmasqued, open their fire.

When the infantry have formed their column on their new line, artillery retire between the companies of infantry, and form in their rear.

The infantry being then thrown into squares, the artillery occupy the intervals between the squares and retire with them, firing as opportunities allow.

When the squares form line the artillery form on the right, and advance in parade order.

After the advance in parade order, and the salute, close ranks, form close column of two guns in front and march round and pass the Commander in Chief."

"All the world was on the alert before sun-rise this morning, to enjoy a sight of the grand *spectacle* on the Esplanade. The roads nearest to the scene of operations, were lined with carriages and equestrians and with multitudes of natives. A greater crowd was scarcely assembled to witness the smoky fire-works of January 1834. At a little before seven the appearance of the Commander in Chief and of the Governor General was the signal for the *play* to begin. The imaginary batteries of the besiegers of Fort William were of course carried in gallant style by the troops which the garrison poured forth, whose advance and retreat—supposed to be fighting every inch of their way—occupied about an hour. It was certainly a very pretty scene, the smart and accurate firing of the two King's Regiments (the 9th and 44th)—the case and precision of their movements—the rapid changes of position—the closeness of the squares into which they continually threw themselves as by magic, supported by their Artillery—and finally the firing of the heavy guns of the Fort, when the supposed enemy pressed the sallying parties back to their walls,—seemed greatly to delight the masses of admiring spectators, especially the Natives, who have not enjoyed such a *tomasha* for many a day. The morning was beautiful; we we had "the sun of Austerlitz" without its terrors, rising from a clear horizon, and beaming just so much warmth as to protect delicate Ladies from unwelcome colds. Only one accident, we believe occurred: a horse (whether an Officer's or a Trooper's, we have not discovered) threw his rider and scampered in luxurious liberty round the field, but the fall did not appear to produce any serious hurt."

A CASE of rather an important nature came before the Supreme Court of Calcutta the other day, which, as it must affect this Presidency equally with that of Bengal, we deem it not improper to bring to the notice of our readers.

From what we can gather of the circumstances as they are stated in the Reports of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, it would appear that a Mr. Calder had been imprisoned under a *perwanna* of one of the Provincial Courts, issued by a Mr. Halket, and that such that imprisonment had turned out to be illegal.

Mr. Calder some time subsequently brought an action in the Supreme Court of Calcutta against Mr. Halket, for wrongous imprisonment, and the question, whether the Supreme Court had a right to take cognizance of the matter, came to be decided by a full Court.

The Chief Justice and Justice Malkin were of opinion, that they were precluded from all jurisdiction in the matter, under a certain clause of the late act, while Mr. Justice Grant thought the Court had jurisdiction in the matter, and ought to exercise it.

The question turned on the single point, whether the Supreme Court has any jurisdiction over the acts of the Company's Servants, done in the Mofussil in the execution of their duty as Magistrates.

The Chief Justice and Justice Malkin founded their judgment on the clause 24 of the act which is in the following words:

"AND WHEREAS it is reasonable to render the provincial Magistrates as well Natives as British subjects, more safe in the execution of their office, be it enacted, that no action for wrong or injury shall lie in the Supreme Court against any person whatsoever, exercising a judicial office in the Country Courts, for any judgement, decree, or order of the said Court, nor against any person for any action done by or in virtue of the order of the said Court."

From this clause they reason, that Mr. Calder having been imprisoned under an order of the Magistrate, it is not in their power to enter into the question whether such imprisonment was legal or not, while Sir John P. Grant contends that the *perwanna* of the Country Magistrate was not an act under his hand of that nature as to bring him within the bearing of the above clause, and on that point, he expressed himself in the following terms:

"That law was very necessary to those judicial "officers, but it cannot be construed to extend be- "yond the mischief calling for correction: far less "to convey immunities not possessed by the judges "of the highest Courts of record. An act to fall "under the protection or exclusion of this "clause of statute must be done judicially; must be "done in the exercise of a judicial office in the "country Court; or the order in question must "be an order of the said Court. But because an "illegal act is done by one who is a Magistrate, "it is not therefore an act done officially. An act "to become an order of the Court must be done "officially: but in order to this there must be a "judge, and in order to give his actions judicial "character, *he must be acting in a matter judicially "before him, which cannot be unless there be accuser, "accused and a cause before him to be* determined. "Where there *are no parties there can be no Judge*, "and there it is a manifest contradiction to say "that this purwannah is an order of the country "court. It is a mere illegal act, emanating from a "party who happens to be a judge of a country "court. I therefore am of opinion that this verdict "ought to stand."

From this it would appear that Sir John P. Grant did not seem to consider the *perwanna* a judicial act, and that Mr. Calder was therefore entitled to the protection of the Court, Mr. Halket having imprisoned him under some other authority than a judicial one.

If we understand rightly, a perwanna is something of the character of a Summons, or citation, or other ordinary warrant,—or partaking in some measure of a judicial character or nature, in the same view as our summons or citation does to the after proceedings, and, if we are right in this, it does not well appear how Sir John P. Grant can draw the distinction he does; nor why, for this act of imprisonment under such an authority, the Magistrate, who granted it is to be amenable to the Supreme Court in the face of the clause referred to, and founded on by the other two Judges.

We do not deny that much inconvenience may be experienced by leaving the provincial Magistrates free of control, but on the other hand, nothing could be more calculated to degrade them in their own esteem, as well as in the esteem of the natives, than a subjection to the Supreme Court. The chief object in the late arrangements seems to have been, the avoiding a collision in any possible way between the too jurisdictions, and the intention of the legislature is clearly manifested in the clause on which the Chief Justice and Justice Malkin take their stand. In fact the intention was that the Supreme Court should have no manner of control over the provincial Courts, or their officers, for any acts done by them in their official capacity, but why a distinction should be drawn between a perwanna and any other portion of the process does not seem clear. Certainly Justice Grant's distinction is a very unsatisfactory one.

That these country magistrates ought to be kept in check we do not deny, but why was the Supreme Court resorted to? They have their own superior tribunal, and there should their conduct be taken cognizance of.

CALCUTTA.

THE BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

There will be a Brigade field day of His Majesty's Troops, and a Troop of Horse Artillery, on Wednesday morning a quarter before seven o'clock,

We hear that there will be no more parade movements; but an operation of war will be supposed. The supposition is, that an enemy has constructed four batteries against the north gate of Fort William, and a sally is consequently determined on.

The Troops sally in three columns, join on the glacis, and advance, and carry the batteries in succession, and move on and clear their whole front.

The enemy having fallen back on their supports of which, the front is changed to the left.

The line again advances and again clear their front: but the enemy's reinforcements coming up, from the Quay and Chandpaul Ghaut, the right of the line becomes in danger, which occasions it to be thrown into an oblique position.

The line being strongly pressed by Cavalry and Infantry, is thrown into squares of wings of Battalions; and having affected their object and given time to their workmen from the Fort to destroy the enemy's batteries, they retire in squares under the guns of the Fort.

The operation being finished, the troops are to march past and go home.

CHINA.

LOSS OF THE MATADORE, DANISH SHIP—PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE GOLCONDA.

(*Extract of a letter from Canton.*)

We left Singapore the 20th Sept. in company with the *Sulmany* and *Duke of Lancaster*, and two other ships, the *David Clark* and *Mermind* All the ships, had a long passage up the China Sea and very bad weather above Pulo Saputa. The night of the 16th Oct. in latitude 19th north and, 117. 20' east about 11 o'clock, our ship under double reefed topsails; it was blowing and raining very hard, we got foul of the new Danish ship *Matadore* bound to China. The ships were on different lacks; the night being so very dark, and the ships got so very close before we could see each other, that it was impossible to avoid the accident. The sea being very high when both ships struck, we thought both would go down after a few heavy pitches. The *Matadore* lost her three masts:—she was steering across our bows; and being a very fast ship, she came up with a different wind to what we had: and when crossing our bows the wind had headed her about three points which took her aback. She lost her head-way which occasioned the accident. She got across our bow. After a few heavy pitchess our bowsprit took away all her maste; our four topmast, jibboom, and sprit-sail yard, fell likewise. The rigging of both ships got very foul; when the masts fell which we could not see to cut away for a long time, the night being so dark. We found our starboard anchor had hooked her in; cut it away instantly, but not before much damage was done to both ships. After being foul above an hour we cut the *Matadore* nearly in two. The captain and crew found their ship in a sinking state. They got on board the *Golconda* to save their lives. We recived much damage. Part of our cut water and head broke. Our starboard cat head and fore channels; our bobstays all gone; but very fortunately our bowspirit and fore mast were not damaged. We found after the ships were clear—our ship made so much water that it took our two pumps constantly going, to keep her free so that we could spare very few men to clear the wreck, and the ship would not steer for the want of head sail, and we were drifting to leeward. Next day the wind encreased to a heavy gale, and four of our people could not pump so constantly much longer. Found it necessary for the preservation of the ship and cargo to lighten the ship forward. where we made the water which took upwards of 700 bales. We found several butts in the starboard bow started when we made the water. The gale continued till the 19th October. The ship *Matadore* went down the morning of the 17th. She was about 500 tons; her second voyage loaded with rice and opium and 30,000 S. Drs. The captain had to purchase his cargo. The wind getting more moderate, on the 19th we set a mizen topsail for a fore one, and the ship steering better, we made the Ass's Ears the 20th October and got to Lintin that night. We found after the ship got into smooth water she made no more water than before the accident: the damaged part being above water. I arrived at Whampoa on the 25th October. The *Sulimany* arrived the day before me at Lintin; the *Mermaid* and *David Clark* the same day. Only for the unfortunate accident, I should have been in some days before the other ships. I was far to the eastward when the accident took place; if I had not been, I should not have got in yet—*Englishman Dec.* 7.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—SITTINGS OF AUGUST 3d.

INTENDED IMPEACHMENT OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a debate upon Mr. Hume's resolutions respecting Orange lodges in the army. Mr. HUME introduced the subject in a very long and able speech, which described the nature and constitution of Orange lodges, their oaths, their tendencies, &c., and went into the late disclosures which have been made before the Orange committee, implicating the Duke of Cumberland in their formation. The warrants which called them into existence in the army had been signed by him. Mr. HUME then read eleven resolutions condemnatory of the various practices which the evidence before the committee had disclosed, and impugning the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland. The hon. gentleman observed in conclusion:—

"They paid for Lord Hill's staff 16,000*l* a year; and he, for one, would vote against the maintenance of that staff, unless Lord Hill could take care that an end was put to these proceedings. The noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland (Lord Morpeth) should look to it. Could he expect the yeomanry, if they were members of Orange lodges, to act impartially beetween the protestants and catholics? (Hear, hear.) Would he dare to call them out? They ought to be dismissed instantly. (Cheers.) Every Orange magistrate ought also to be dismissed. (Cheering) They might depend upon it there would be no peace for Ireland while a different course was taken. This was a time to speak out. (Cheers.) He was expressing his own opinions, and he was happy to find them so well received. (Cheers.) There must be a clean sweep made of all—the police included—who had any connection with the Orange lodges. Mr. S. Crawford gave an instance of his being called to put down a row, while he had the command of a military corps, and when the men were desired to desist from their attacks upon the people, they said, 'Oh! why should we obey your orders? The Duke of Cumberland gave us authority, and he is a Prince, the brother of his Majesty.'"

A spirited debate then ensued. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. PATTEN. In the course of the debate the condemnation pronounced upon the introduction of Orange lodges into the army was special and unanimous.

Col. PERCEVAL, the Grand Treasurer, and Mr. H. MAXWELL, the Grand Secretary of the Society, admitted their flagrant impropriety. These gentlemen, who, it appears, have signed "marching warrants" for nearly forty regiments, professed their ignorence of the use which was to be made of these warrants, and denied all knowledge of the existence of Orange lodges in the army—Mr. WARD, in the course of his speech in support of the resolution, said—

"There was a meeting at Lord Kenyon's, *at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland* presided, at which it was determined that a certain sum of fifteen shillings should be paid on taking out a warrant for forming lodges, but by which *a special exception was made with respect to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and sailors*, whose admission fee was left to the discretion of the committee. And yet the illustrious duke professed his ignorance of the existence of this system in the army. Accompanying this circumstance with the number of these warrants which were issued, as a conscientious man he could not entertain a doubt that his royal highness must, have been aware that many of them were applied to the formation of Orange lodges in the army."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said he was sorry Mr. Hume had not defered his motion till the evidence before the committee was concluded, but he should do his duty—

"Having always enforced his opinions against societies composed of the humbler classes, it behoved him not to shrink from expressing the same condemnation when some of the highest and most illustrious persons in the realm—(loud shouts of hear, hear, which prevented us from hearing the close of the noble lord's sentence.) When individuals of extensive party connections, of high rank, civil and military, bound themselves to the support of such societies, the injury they were calculated to produce was of course greatly increased. If such societies confined themselves to the object for the attainment of which it was professed that they were framed—the maintenance of peace and harmony—still he should consider them injurious. But when he saw them getting on by degrees until they broke the peace which they professed to keep—until they corrupted the justice which they professed to maintain—until they seduced those over whom the King's prerogative alone ought to have influence—he thought it was the duty of parliament by every means to discountenance, and if possible to put a termination to such mischievous combinations. (Hear.)"

Lord John subsequently remarked:

"The hon. and gallant member for Sligo had told the house that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the faith of his representation, had signed blank warrants; and that he himself had signed them in confidence in some other person. Added to this alarming fact was the other alarming and indisputable fact (acknowledged with the utmost frankness before the Orange committee) that warrants had been sent to forty regiments; to the non-commissioned officers and to soldiers—signed by the hon. member for Sligo, and by Duke of Cumberland, a Prince of the Blood, without either of those parties knowing anything of the fact, and, indeed, being prepared loudly to condemn it. He only wondered, when he heard these things, that one further declaration was not added to those which had been made, namely, that the individuals in question, deeply lamenting that they belonged to a society which had made so improper an use of their names, and seeing that the discipline of the army was in danger of being destroyed, under the pretence of their authority, had not lost a minute in making it known that they had ceased to be members of such a society. (Hear, hear.) For his part, he was utterly at a loss to conceive how they could take any other course. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive it possible that the illustrious Prince who was at the head of the Orange institutions, when the actual facts were brought home to his conviction, could think it consistent with his duty as a Prince of the Blood, and holding so high a rank in the army, to continue in that situation. (Hear, hear.)"

Lord John Russell stated the course he should pursue—

"He was ready to agree to the resolutions, as far as they related to the constitution of Orange lodges, and to the introduction of those lodges into the army. He should be disposed to suggest that the remainder of the debate be postponed for some days (hear, hear), in order that if any evidence should be tendered before the committee, of which the hon. gentleman the member for Lancashire (Mr. Patten) was the chairman, the committee should have the opportunity of receiving it, and, of reporting it to the house. With respect generally to the evidence which related to the army, be understood the hon. gentleman to state that that evidence was fully closed, and therefore he should have no objection to agree to certain resolutions, or to an address to his Majesty founded upon that evidence, provided that those resolutions of that address related not to the conduct of any individual, but to the more general subject—to the manner in which the Orange societies affected the peace of Ireland—to the manner in which they affected and weakened the authority of the crown—and to the manner in which they disturbed the course of justice (Cheers.)"

—Mr. HUME afterwards fully coincided with this proposition to the noble lord, and the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.—Sir R. PEEL, however, as the other members were rising to leave the house, claimed to be heard. He spoke at some length to the following effect:

"If there were Orange lodges in the army, that was, in his opinion, ground for a special report. But to propose a regular string of resolutions, without one tittle of proof to confirm them, was a course not hitherto warranted by parliament. He confessed that he was not ready to oppose the questions of adjournment. He acquiesced, however, in part of it, that the evidence was not complete enough to answer its own object."

Sir Robert alluded to the Orange committee and its evidence:—

"He had heard with great satisfaction that the result of the examination, most satisfactory as it had been, would be to provide for the termination of all societies of this character."

With reference to the resolutions of Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Peel then said that the allegations as to the regiments were certainly affirmed by proof, but there was no proof as to the existence of such lodges among the policy. On this the following conversation occurred:—

"Mr. HUME (interrupting); I stated facts which it is impossible to contradict, respecting the formation of Orange lodges among the Limerick police. (Tumultuous cheering from the ministerial benches.)

"Sir R. PEEL: The hon. member has also made the same charges against 'other corps,' as, for instance, the sappers and miners,

"Mr. HUME (starting up): Yes, I did; and I proved it by reference to the evidence. Here the hon. member quoted chapter and verse, but we did not hear the figures pointing out the questions. (Great cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL: The officer in command at Malta denies it *in toto*. (Cheers from the opposition.)

"Mr HUME; Let him deny it again, if he pleases. I produced the certificate and number of the lodge held at Malta, and the right hon. baronet, had he been in the house, might have seen it. (Immense cheering.)

In conclusion the right hon. baronet proceeded to observe:—

"He never could acquiesce in that resolution, which made specific mention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. He acquiesced in that part of the motion of the hon. member calling for the number of the lodges in the army in which these warrants had been registered, and must concur with him in asking how these warrants had reached their respective regiments. (Hear, hear.) He should have protested against any special reference to the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, and yet he should not have felt himself warranted in exempting that royal duke from an enquiry instituted by the crown. He thought that the objection of the noble lord was well founded and that it was impossible to name any individual in those resolutions without implying some censure upon him."

The debate was then adjourned till Tuesday, for the purpose, as was understood, of giving an opportunity to the Duke of Cumberland to rebut the charges adduced against him.

In the house, on Wednesday, only 22 members assembled at four o'clock, so that the house was necessarily adjourned till Thursday. —*Examiner, Aug.* 9.

THE ANCIENT CHARACTER OF THE WELSH.

It is impossible for any Englishman not to take great interest in the Welsh, the original possessors of England, who preferred to sacrifice their love of country rather than gratify it at the expense of honour and liberty. Overwhelmed by the Northern hordes whom they had hired to defend them, the British that survived their murderous conflicts with their Saxon foes, chiefly retired to the steep hills and impracticable fastnesses of *Wales*. Here they founded a new kingdom, and left to their descendants a love of liberty as fervent, a courage as undaunted, and a propensity to war as great, as their own.

Every Welshman, whatever his rank, was a soldier; and, agriculture being by all ranks deemed too servile an employment for freemen, they depended for their subsistence upon their own flocks, or the flocks of their neighbours. War and the chase occupied their days, and at evening, the songs of their bards, and quaffing the delicious mead, which was their principal beverage, formed their almost sole recreation. Though not remarkably large in stature they were possessed of great muscular strength and agility, and of robust constitutions; the result of the continued series of manly exercise, in which they spent every day of their lives. Adroit in the use of their arms, the least provocation sufficed to rouse them to action; and, so passionately fond of warfare were they, that they deemed him disgraced who died otherwise than from the event of battle.

Frequently making descents upon the English borders, they retaliated upon the English the injuries, which their ancestors had received from the early Saxon invaders; and such was the fury with which they made their irruptions, and the skill with which they planned them, that those portions of England, which had the misfortune to be in their neighbourhood, were kept in a perpetual state of alarm and agitation.

Their arms were by no means calculated to give them superiority in these encounters; for they principally consisted of a target, to defend their breasts, formed of bull's hide or still, more frequently, of close basket-work, and for offensive operations, long pikes, and bows and arrows. Yet with such weapons, they did not hesitate to oppose themselves to the Saxons, or even,—when that people had fallen into slavery, by the same species of injustice by which their ancestors had acquired Britain,—to the well-armed, mounted, and protected Normans themselves.

The principal force of the Welsh was infantry; none but the chief men riding horses, and even they would frequently dismount in the thickest of the fight, as the nature of their country was best adapted to pedestrian exertion. Like their British ancestors, their onset was fierce and terrible; brandishing their arms aloft, uttering wild shrieks, and making the most extravagant threatening gestures, they rushed impetuously upon the foe. To receive this first fierce onset was the chief points, in warring against them; for if repulsed then, they at once betook themselves to flight, and no threats or entreaties, on the part of their leaders, could induce them to renew the combat at that time. But though dispersed, they were not conquered; concealing themselves with admirable adroitness in the woods and morasses, with which their country abounded, they hung upon the march of the foe, and ere he could suspect their proximity to him, stood again before him in order of battle, and more numerous and desperate than at first. When they invaded a country, their object was not to subdue it, but to take as much plunder and slay as many of the inhabitants as they possibly could. The caution with which they marched, and the sudden fierceness, with which they burst upon their victims, generally allowed them to complete their wishes, and regain their wild mountains, ere any force could be collected to chastise them, or strip them of their booty. When in their turn invaded, their impenetrable woods and treacherous morasses enabled them to maintain a desultory warfare. They were dispersed one day, only to re-appear in greater numbers on the next; and thus, though their insufficient arms and discipline would have made them easy victims to a regular army in a pitched battle, it was impossible to bring them to one, and equally impossible to conquer them.

The same passionate vivacity, which caused them to be easily excited to war, with any other people, rendered them exceedingly quarrelsome among themselves. Jealous of their honor, their anger never ended in words; their weapons were at once resorted to, and the death of one or other of the disputants commonly ended a quarrel. Had this violence been confined to the common people, it would have been of less consequence, but it extended also to their kings and chieftains, and by the frequent and sanguinary divisions, in which it involved the whole nation, was one of the chief causes of the ultimate downfall of their independence.

Vivacious in the extreme, their levity and inconstancy were proportionate to their vivacity, and as they entered into any engagement without hesitation or reflection, so they violated it without scruple or compunction. Robbery might almost be said to be the national profession, for they plundered strangers or fellow-countrymen, friends, or foes, without shame or reproach, whenever they had a fair opportunity for so doing. Their huts were of the roughest and most simple description, their convenience few and rare, and their fare coarse.

Frugal and temperate in their general way of living, yet when they had a grand entertainment, they passed at once to the very extreme of debauchery and gluttony. They could scarcely be said to have towns, for they frequently shifted their habitations in search of more abundant pasture for their herds. Even their kings and chieftains, though they aimed at having castles like those which they had seen, and vainly attempted to surprise, in their excursions into England, had only imitations of them, built of wattles or wicker-work; and the furniture of them was of an equally rude and mean description.

To their vices, however, we must oppose one virtue of great value, and to their barbarity one refinement, which universally obtained amongst them: the virtue, to which we allude, was their extreme hospitality, and the refinement, their very general taste for, and delight in music. Poor as they were, every hut was open to the traveller, and all its humble contents at his service; beggary was as unknown as it was unnecessary; for every guest was well received and hospitably treated. No entreaty was necessary on the part of him, who needed refreshment and repose; and the only ceremony required was his depositing his weapons in the hands of his host; a form which the wild and warlike nature of their mode of life rendered a very necessary one, to guard against the sudden violence of a foe. When the guest had complied with this custom, his feet were washed by his host; and, ere the latter would partake of food, he waited upon and supplied his guests, however mean or numerous they might be. When the meal was ended, the guests and the host's family gathered familiarly round the fire, the harp was produced and music and songs occupied the remainder of the evening. No matter how humble the family, it had it's harp, upon which some, and generally all, it's members could perform with considerable skill.—If the guests remained all night, the same apartment lodged them and the host's family.—In the middle of the apartment was the hearth, upon which the faggots were kept blazing all night, and on each side of it, was spread a bed of hemp and rush mats—the latter undermost, upon which all reclined, without distinction or ceremony, and without other covering than the apparel which they wore throughout the day.

In times of peace, the cottages were frequently completely filled; for at that time the martial youth would assemble in parties to hunt through the day, and, on the approach of evening, enter the nearest hut, to partake of the hospitality of its owners, and to share with them the fruits of the chase. When we contemplate the careless and free life led by the Welsh, and other uncivilized nations, we are a little too apt to dwell more upon their virtues than their vices; more upon their enjoyments, than their inconveniences. This is peculiarly the case as to hospitality: we cannot hesitate, at first sight to admire the absence of mendicity, and we pay more than due homage to the hospitality which *seemed* to obviate it; we say seemed, because the hospitality of such nations is far more seeming than real.

Their wants are so few and simple, the nature of their property at once so perishable, and so easy to be replaced, their mode of life so wild, and their destitution of means of employing property, in the way of capital, so complete, that they are *necessarily* liberal in supplying the immediate wants of others. Of what good would it be to leave their herds upon the hills to be driven off by robbers or foemen, or of what use to slaughter them, merely to hang up and corrupt? In civilized nations, the more property a man *saves*, the more, by means of it, he is enabled to *acquire*; but in uncivilized nations, the case is the very reverse. Besides, though we have not the indiscriminate liberality, with which barbarous hordes feast and lodge all comers, we enable every one to feast and lodge himself. We do not encourage robbery indeed, but we reward industry; and the very poorest among us, though he cannot claim any thing from *an individual*, is secure of being able, if industrious, to provide for all his own wants, while is health lasts; and, if he unhappily lose that, ere he has made a sufficient provision for his helplessness, he is secure of having provided for him, *at the expense of the community at large*, comforts which the very chief men of uncivilized nations have not even an idea of.

When we fairly consider these things, we shall be so far from deploring, that we shall really rejoice, that the Welsh nation has lost it's boasted and savage state of independence, and that it's furious warriors have made way for respectable and industrious citizens;—its bards, with their improbable tales and wild songs, for peace-preaching ministers, and it's superstition, for a more pure religion, which confers comfort in this world, and promises salvation in the next,—*Pinnock's Guide.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MUTINY AT SEA.

Yesterday, Mr. George White, late chief officer of the ship Manby, now lying in the St. Katherine Dock, and William Burwood the second mate of the same vessel, were brought before Mr. Combe, at the Thames Police-office, charged with the capital offence of piratically and feloniously taking possession of the ship and confining the captain.

Captain John Davies, the master of the Manby, deposed that the vessel left London for the South Seas on the 28th of August last, and returned on the 17th of May. The crew consisted of 21 persons, including the officers. On Wednesday the 19th of November, the steward made a communication to him that the crew was in a very dissatisfied state. On the same day several of the men came aft and demanded a double allowance of grog, among whom were Henry Best, and John Bregmen, two persons against whom warrants had been granted by the magistrates. He told the men he would see what he had on board, and they went away satisfied. The next day, he told them there was not sufficient rum in the vessel to enable him to comply with their demands. On the 21st, when the steward took the rum up it was refused by all hands, the dissatisfaction continued, and witness, in order to protect himself from danger of surprise, ordered all the powder to be placed in the state room, and it was brought there by the carpenter; and on the evening of Saturday the 22nd he called the prisoner White into his cabin and told him he would resist with his life any attempt to seize the vessel, and sooner than part with the command he would explode every ounce of powder and blow himself and all hands into the air. On the morning of Sunday the 23d, the steward came below and informed him that the men on deck were all ready to seize him and take posession of the vessel He then dressed himself and went into the steerage, from whence he could see the prisoners standing by the companion ladder, and Best near them with a piece of rope in his hand. He was afraid to go upon deck, but was determined to sell his life dearly. It was an unusual position for Best to be in, and he believed himself in danger. He then placed himself in the state room with a brace of pistol loaded in readiness to explode the powder if a rush was made. He remained in this position for upwards of two hours, and could see that the prisoners and others were waiting on deck to tie him with a rope if he went up. About ten o' clock White came below with the intention of seizing him, and when he got to the foot of the ladder witness placed one pistol in a barrel of powder and presented the other at White, who appeared petrified, and witness suffered him to go to his state room, where he locked him in. Soon afterwards Burwood came down the ladder with a similar intention, and seeing him with the pistol in the barrel of gunpowder, and other barrels around, made a hasty retreat, and on reaching the top of the ladder, capsized his brother, the third mate. Taking advantage of the confusion he went on deck well armed, and finding the parties separated took possession of the ship. Nothing particular occurred afterwards until the 29th of November when the two Burwood refused to partake of their breakfast. White did not go below until ten o'clock, when Burwood followed close after him, but ran on his presenting a pistol. Burwood then said he wished to speak with him, but witness told him if he had anything to say he must say it before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres. He however, ultimately called the carpenter to hear what he had to say, and he then said "I am as deep in the mutiny as Mr. White; I am sorry for what I have done, but as I have made my bed I must lie on it." Nothing of further importance occurred until the vessel arrived in the river De Plata on the 7th of December, when the officers and several of the crew were put on board his Majesty's ship, North Star, as prisoners, and by the orders of Captain Harcourt the remainder were afterwards sent on shore at Monte Video.

The captain's evidence having been fully corroborated by the carpenter and the steward, the prisoners were fully committed to Newgate to take their trial for the capital offence.

HISTORY OF THE ASSASSINS.

DR. WOOD is entitled to the thanks of the historical student for his translation of VON HAMMER'S *History of the Assassins*; although the learned Orientalist has treated his subject with too much minuteness, if not at too great a length: and naturally enough placed perhaps too implicit a reliance on authorities, to gain access to which had cost him exceeding labour and trouble. The account of this secret society is rather an historical episode than a history of itself; for too little seems to be known respecting it to enable us distinctly to perceive the ulterior object of its founder (if it had one), or fully to narrate the adventures and disguises—and they must have been strange ones—by means of which any of the Hashishin (herb-eaters) achieved their tasks. HAMMER tells us, however, though rather drily, all that is known upon the subject. He traces the remote origin of Assassins to a Mahometan sect or heresy, which, originating in a political dissent, subsequently became a secret society. Its followers were called Ismailites, and they

passed through nine degrees, each successive one tending to shake or bewilder faith; till in the eight degree the "pupil was prefectly enlightened as to the superfluity of all prophets and apostles, the non-existence of heaven and hell, the indifference of all human actions for which there is neither reward in this world nor the next; and thus he was matured for the ninth and last degree, to become the blind instrument of all the passions of unbridled thirst of power. "To believe nothing and to dare all, was, in two words, the sum of this system." The learned German next proceeds to the early life of the first Grand Master of the Assassins, HASSAN SABAH, who was a member of this respectable society until he set up an establishment of his own. The mode in which he accomplished this, the rules and regulations which he laid down for the government of the profane and the initiated, the number of princes and ministers he caused to be assassinated, the execution of his two sons by his own orders, and finally, his will and death, are next treated at length. And then follow the history of the succeeding Grand Master and their grand murders, their various treaties and wars with Mahometan powers, their communications with the Crusaders, and the alleged league or understanding with the Templars, till the virtual overthrow of their power by the Mogols, in the year 1257, upwards of one hundred and thirty years after the death of HASSAN.—*Spectator*.

Character of Lord Bacon; his Life and Works. By Thomas Martin, Barrister-at-Law. Maxwell.

This little volume has pleased us extremely. It is a collection of personal notices illustrative of the character of Bacon, made from his letters, and woven, together with a popular account of his principal works, into a brief yet impressive narrative of his life. It is a highly interesting, able, and successful effort. Its criticism is invariably pleasing and scholarlike; while its selections from the correspondence present a series of such profound truths, as would be looked for in vain in any other autobiography. "Such letters as are written from wise men are of all the words of man, in my judgment, the best; for they are more natural than orations and public speeches, and more advised than conferences or present speeches. They are the best instructions for history, and, to a deligent reader, the best histories in themselves." This was Lord Bacon's own opinion. In himself, the wisest of men, it has found its most forcible illustration.

Mr. Martin devotes several pages of his volume to the disproof of an assertion which it would seem monstrous, even for an instant, to maintain, but that has found an advocate in Sir David Brewster. We mean the assertion which would take from Lord Bacon's philosophy all the merit and glory of having accelerated the progress of science. That eminent person has distinctly alleged the want of all testimonies to show that any of the philosophers who succeeded Bacon have acknowledged that they derived from his precepts the slightest advantage. Mr. Martin very satisfactoril proves, on the other hand, that such testimonies are so numerous and conclusive, that the difficulty is not where to find them, but which to select. Sir David Brewster, indeed, in betraying, by this singular opinion, his regardlessness of the real character of Bacon's genius and philosophy, has only illustrated the shrewdness of a remark made by the late Sir James Mackintosh, that "professors of the experimental sciences are accustomed to regard, as the sole test of service to knowledge, a palpable addition to its store." This is not the scale by which we can ascend to an appreciation of the services of the gigantic intellect of Bacon. His strength did not lie in discovery, but in reflection. Strictly perhaps, he had not the constructive faculty. "True it is," says Mr. Martin, "he made no discoveries but with untiring zeal and fervid eloquence he taught the method by which discoveries were made." By him the human mind was educated and disciplined for its acquisition of all the truth it has since accomplished. Not a single impediment stood unexplained in its way, after the publication of Bacon's wonderful writings. He was truly the great pioneer in the march of modern philosophy. He withdrew science from out of the barren land. The poet Cowley understood all this:—

"Bacon, like Moses, led us forth at last,
The barren wilderness he past,
Did on the very border stand,
Of the blest promised land.
And from the mountain's top of his exalted wit,
Saw it himself, and showed us it."

We should add, that we cannot acknowledge the justice of Mr. Martin's elevation of the Baconian style and method, and of the "gigantic intellect" of Locke, at the expense of the author of the *leviathan*. Hobbes was not unimaginative, but, on the contrary, had great powers both of wit and imagination. We should like to hear of a metaphysician that was never occasionally betrayed by the "pride of paradox; and should like to know whether Hobbes has not certainly shown infinitely less of "arrogance," than many of his later brethren. But the metaphysical speculations of the great writer of Malmesbury, have been all along very unfairly dealt with. They have fallen between the struggle of his opposite opinions on other matters. While Charles the Second had Hobbe's picture hanging in his bed-room, in reverence of his aristocratical principles; and the bishops were strongly urging the necessity of burning him, in abhorrence of his irreligious doctrines; nobody thought of his metaphysics. Locke afterwards quietely stepped in, and availed himself of them ("the wise," saith Bardolph, "*convey* it call") without thanks, and without acknowledgment. This must remain a stain upon the reputation of that great writer. The late Mr. Hazlitt wrote several admirable essays on the subject, and proved, we think, indisputably, that the reputation acquired by Locke, as the founder of the *new system* of the modern material philosophy of mind—is a pure imposition. Hobbes was the undoubted founder of it; and Mr. Hazlitt urges further that he not only laid the foundation, but completed the building. Every one of its principles, even down to the latest commentators of the French school, are certainly to be Hobbes. He not only took for his basis the principle, that there is no other original faculty in the mind but sensation—he pushed this principle into all its consequences—it is probable that Locke would have been consigned to the obilvion to which Hobbes was loomed, if he had followed up to the principle in question as Hobbes had pursued it, with the same "severe, masterly, and honest logic."—(Hazlitt.) But Locke made a temporary compromise, which modern philosophy has since been reasoning away.

In the face of these facts it is surely scarcely just to exalt even Bacon at the expense of Hobbes. We may allow the style of the latter to be occasionally somewhat obscure, but no tso, with all reverence for the greatest prose writer that ever lived. *occasionally* is that of Bacon. There are passages, for instance in the *Novum Organum*, to which we thank Mr Martin's censure of Hobbes might be applied, and of which, indeed, one might almost say as King James did, when the book was presented to him, that they are "like the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." When we refer, by the bye, to Bacon's dedication of this book to the monarch, our surprise at his Majesty's irreverent jest in the reception of it, decreases a little. Such a union of truth and flattery as is apparent in the following passage, has unquestionably a most ironical air. "For it seemeth much in a King, if by the compendious extractions of other men's wits and labour, he can take hold of any superficial ornaments and shews of learning, or if he countenance and prefer learning and learned men: but to drink indeed of the true fountain of learning, may, to have such a fountain of learning in himself, in a King, and in a King born, is almost a miracle."

The life of Lord Bacon ought to have wholly passed in ministering at the shrine of Knowledge. This he knew. "I have led my life," he said, "in civil causes, for which I was not very fit by nature, and more unfit by the pre-occupation of my mind." We may give two extracts from Mr Martin's volume, which will strikingly illustrate this; and shew that at the commencement of life, before he knew what it was to "roll the restless stone" of a state employment—and at its close when his disgrace had charged that toil to a more melancholy suffering—his thirst for knowledge was equally the ruling passion. It lived before all and outlived all.

Mr Basil Montague, in his recently published life of Bacon, a book not unworthy of the great subject, says that the philosopher, when a boy while his companions were playing in St James's park, stole away to the brick Conduit, to discover the cause of a singular echo. Mr Martin says—

"During his residence abroad [at the age of 16] he invented a new system of ciphers, which he afterwards incorporated into the first part of his Instauration. It appears, too, that even at this early period of his life, Bacon was actively employed in examining the phenomena of Nature, and, in particular, of Sound;—a subject not even yet exhausted, and in the investigation of which some of our most eminent philosophers are now engaged. That he had the justest notions on this most interesting and important branch of science, abundantly appears from many passages in his Sylva Sylvarum, among which we may notice his explanation of the phenomenon of echoes upon echoes, which he correctly ascribed to the reflection of sound—'not echoes from several places, but a tossing of the voice, as a ball to and fro;' and it appears (a fact which has not, we believe, been ever noticed before) that, in this country at least, Bacon was the first to suggest the construction of the instrument, since called the ear-trumpet, but to which he gave the name of ear-spectacle.'"*

Such was the commencement of Bacon's life. Now observe its close.

"In the spring of 1626, whilst taking the air in his coach, in the neighbourhood of highgate, accompained by Dr. Witherborne, the King's physician, it suddenly occurred to Bacon—there being snow upon the ground—to try the experiment whether flesh could be preserved in snow. Accordingly, he and his companion forthwith alighted, went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate hill, and bought a hen; and having made the woman exenteate it, they stuffed the body with snow. Lord Bacon himself assisting. The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell extremely ill, and could not return to his lodging at Gray's inn, but was carried to the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, and there put into a warmed bed, which is said, however to have been damp. not having been used for a year before. From this place he sent the following (his last) letter to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey:—'My very good Lord,—I was likely to have had the fortune of Cajus Plinius the elder, who lost his life by trying an experiment about the burning of the mountain Vesuvius; for I was also desirous to try an experiment or two, touching the conservation and induration of bodies. As for the experiment itself, it succeeded excellently well; but in the journey (between London and Highgate) I was taken with such a fit of casting, as I know not whether it were the stone, or some surfeit, or cold, or indeed a touch of them all three. But when I came to your Lordship's house, I was not able to go back, and therefore was forced to take up my lodging here, where your house-keeper is very careful and diligent about me, which I assure myself your Lordship will not only pardon towards him, but think the better of him for it. For indeed your Lordship's house was happy to me, and I kiss your noble hands for the welcome which I am sure you give to it. I know how unfit it is for me to write to your Lordship with any other hand than my own; but, by my troth my fingers are so disjoined with this fit of sickness, that I cannot steadily hold a pen."

In a few days after dictating this letter, Lord Bacon died.

---

* The following are Bacon's own words:—"Let it be tried, for the help of the hearing, and I conceive it likely to succeed, to make an instrument like a tunal, the narrow part whereof may be of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger, like a bell at the skirts, and the length half a foot or more. And let the narrow end of it be set close to the ear; and mark whether any sound, abroad in the open air, will not be heard distinctly from farther distance, than without that instrument, being, as it were, an ear,—spetacle"—*Bacon's Works, vol. 4, p. 139.*

MEMOIRS OF SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

We have not for a long time taken up a work which has afforded us a greater intellectual treat than the memoirs of Sir James Mackintosh, edited in a very able manner by his son, Mr. Robert James Mackintosh. The work unites the various attractions of an autobiography; a collection of admirable letters, striking portraits of political and literary characters, acute metaphysical speculations, interesting anecdotes, and moreover, a book of travels in the East. Over all these topics the mind and the style of Sir James Mackintosh have spread a charm and a brillancy which rarely allow the attention of the reader to flag.

The sphere occupied by Sir James Mackintosh is thought by many to have been disproportioned to his talents and character, which combined solid as well as shining qualities, but a sufficient cause may be found in his own indolence, and in the proverbial ingratitude of the party (Whigs) to whom he was attached. Add to this, the strange step of exiling himself, just as the current of his reputation was on the flow, to such a place as Bombay, whence he returned with impaired health and unimproved fortune, almost an alien to his party, and under the disadvantage of the low estimate he had placed upon his own abilities.

The early history of Sir James is given in his own words. He tells us he was born on the banks of Loch Nees, near Inverness, in 1765; his father was the representative of a family holding a small patrimonial estate in Scotland. He was reared with a tenderness and indulgence which had no good effect upon his character by his mother and aunts till the age of 10, when he was sent to school at Fortrose. He appears to have been reputed in the neighbourhood of this place a prodigy of learning, though he could construe Latin "very imperfectly." He says he was permitted to come and go, read and lounge, as he liked at school, and he justly regrets that invaluable habit of vigorous and methodical industry," which the irregularity of his school-life prevented him from acquiring. He went to Aberdeen at the age of 15, where he became acquainted with Robert Hall, whose society and conversation led him to the consideration of metaphysical subjects, with which he became familiar. His academical instruction, he says, left few traces on his mind. In 1784 he quitted college, "with little regular and exact knowledge, but with considerable activity of mind and boundless literary ambition." His inclination was towards the Scotch bar, but by the advice of his friends he chose physic, which he studied at Edinburgh. Being, he says, "speculative, lazy, and factious," he became a disciple of the celebrated medical heresiarch, John Brown, of whose character Sir James gives, as usual, a spirited sketch. In due time he obtained his diploma, with which he set out for London in 1788.

This was an era of great political excitement, which acted powerfully upon a young man of his age and character. He was found of moral and political controversy, and having cultivated the habit of public speaking in Scotland, he shone in the clubs and debating societies, of which the metropolis was now full. Meantime, his dislike to his profession, his fondness for social intercourse and for politics, and his profusion, brought on pecuniary embarrassments, in the midst of which he married. He connected himself with the daily press, and at length determined to study the law.

The publication of Mr. Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution* tempted Mr. Mackintosh to enter the lists with the veteran, and the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* appeared which placed his reputation as a political writer upon very high ground. From many of the doctrines contained in this essay the author receded as the true character of the French revolution became better known to him, and as he could more justly appreciate the sound conclusions of Burk, as well as the great features of his mind. The *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* brought Mr. Mackintosh into immediate connexion with Mr. Fox and the leaders of the Whigs.

He added materially to his fame by his lectures on the law of nature and nations, in the hall of Lincoln's-inn, which were well calculated to develope the philosophical bent of his mind, his powers of generalization, his facility of delineating character, and the charms of his rhetoric. These lectures were a powerful attraction to all the intellectual spirits of the day of whatever party. His character of Grotius, in one of the lectures, has been deservedly praised; and his exposition of the philosophical principles which he proposed to make the rule and guide of his investigation into the extensive subject of general law, disarmed the hostility of those who had trembled at the apprehension of lectures on law and politics by the author of *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*. His defence of the English Universities, and of the system of English academical education, deserves citation:—

"As a part of general education, I have no intention to insinuate that there is any defieiency in the original plan, or in the present conduct, of those noble seminaries of learning, where the youth of England are trained up in all the liberal and ingenious arts. Far be such petulant irreverent insinuations from my mind. Though I am in some measure a foreigner in England, though I am a stranger to their advantages, yet no British heart can be a stranger to their glory.

"I am not one of those who think that in the system of English education too much time and labour are employed in the study of the languages of Greece and Rome; it is a popular, but in my humble opinion, a very shallow and vulgar objection. It would be easy, I think, to prove that too much time can be scarcely employed in these languages by any nation which is desirous of preserving either that purity of taste, which is its brightest ornament, or that purity of morals, which is its strongest bulwark.

"I entreat you to consider the connexion between classical learning and morality, which I think as real and as close as its connexion with taste, although I do not find that it has been so often noticed. If we were to devise a method for infusing morality into the tender mind of youth, we should certainly not attempt it by arguments and rules, by definition and demonstration. We should certainly endeavour to attain our object by insinuating morals in the disguise of history, of poetry, and of eloquence by heroic examples, by pathetic incidents, by sentiments that either exalt and fortify, or soften and melt, the human heart. If philosophical ingenuity were to devise a plan of moral instruction, these, I think, would be its outlines. But such a plan already exists. Classical education is that plan; nor can modern history and literature even be substituted in its stead. Modern example can never imprint on the youthful mind the grand and authoritative sentiment, that in the most distant ages, and in states of society the most unlike the same virtues have been the object of human veneration. Strip virtue of the awful authority which she derives from the general reverence of mankind, and you rob her of half her majesty. Modern character never could animate youth to noble exertions of duty and of genius, by the example of that durable glory which awaits them after death, and which, in the case of the illustrious ancients, they see has survived the subversion of empires, and even the extinction of nations."

He follows out this argument at greater length, and it must be confessed that it is one which, if not new, has seldom had due weight and allowance.

These lectures, moreover, afforded him an occasion publicly to retract the hasty opinions he had formed of the French resolution. In a letter to one of his friends he declares his intention, by a public abjuration, of "wiping off the disgrace of having been once betrayed into an approbation of that conspiracy against God and man, the greatest scourge of the world, and the chief stain upon human annals." Writing to his friend the excellent Richard Sharp, a few years afterwards, from Bombay, he condemns the warmth of his recantation. "I can easily see," he says, "that I rebounded from my original opinions too far towards the opposite extreme." His success at the bar was fully equal to what he had a right to expect. He distinguished himself at the Norwich circuit, and possessed a considerable share of its small business. In 1803 occurred one of those incidents which have so often conducted a barrister of talents to eminence. When M. Peltier was tried for a libel on the First Consul of France, Mr. Mackintosh was his counsel, and his defence, which extorted compliments from the Attorney-General (Perceval), and the judge (Ellenborough), is perhaps the most finished specimen of forensic oratory in our language. With ordinary prudence, and a proper confidence in himself, Mackintosh's success in his profession was now secure. His income had amounted to 1,200*l.* a-year, yet he accepted, and even solicited, from Mr. Addington, the insignificant post of Recorder of Bombay, where he wasted seven of the most valuable years of his life. The folly of the step, which was looked at with some jealousy by his party, soon stared him in the face. He had no society to console him for the brilliant stars whom he had quitted, and the exception of realizing a fortune, was illusory. "You speak to me of leaving India," he writes to M. Gentz, in 1806, "would to Heaven that I had any near prospect of such an emancipation! The prospect of liberty in my old age allured me to a colony; but the prospect is distant and uncertain, and the evil is such, that if I had known it, no prospect could have tempted me to encounter it."

His pen was not, however, quite idle. All his

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

y projects, indeed, were defeated by con- onal indolence, aggravated by the climate dia. But he was fond of striking off sudden brilliant disquisitions, or biographical sket-, with which his journal and letters abound. character of Burke, in a letter to Mr. Wynd n, is (and what higher praise can be pro- nced?) fully worthy of the subject. Th tch he gives of Mr, Fox, in his journal, where first hears of his death, is an elegant and gnanimous tribute to one whom he supposed enemy:—

Mr. Fox united, in a most remarkable de-, the seemingly repugnant characters of the lest of men and the most vehement of ora-. In private life he was gentle, modest, cable, kind, of simple manners, and so averse n parade and dogmatism, as to be not only stentatious, but even somewhat inactive in versation. His superiority was never felt, t in the instruction which he imparted, or in attention which his generous preference usu- y directed to the more obscure members of e company. The simplicity of his manners as far from excluding that perfect urbanity d amenity which flowed still more from the ildness of his nature, than from familiar inter- ourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indolence, was delightful. The plea- santry perhaps, of no man of wit, had so unla- boured an appearance. It seemed rather to es- cape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all contemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, philosophy, learning or the talents of public life. In the course of 30 years he had known almost every man in Europe, whose intercourse could strengthen, or inrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In clas- ical erudition, which, by the custom of England, more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior o few professed scholars. Like all men of ge- ius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry from he vulgarity and irritation of business. His erses were easy and pleasing, and might have laimed no low place among those which the rench call *vers de societé*. The poetical cha- acter of his mind was displayed in his extraordi- ary partiality for the poetry of the two most oetical nations, or at least languages, of the West —those of the ancient Greeks and of the nodern Italians. He disliked political conver- ation, and never willingly took any part in it."

The reasons which estranged Mr. Fox from him are not clearly explained in these memoirs. He states, in his journal, that Mr. Fox had been "led by misrepresentations to wrong him." One misrepresentation was, that he (Mackintosh) had been connected with Coleridge in persona attacks upon Fox in a newspaper. It appears by a letter from Sir James Scarlett (Lord Abinger) to the editor, which contains some valuable bio- graphical materials, that Sir James Mackintosh also laboured under the reproach of being "an postate from party."

He returned to England in 1812, and obtai- ed a seat in Parliament; but years were now rowing upon him; his constitution was enfeeb- l by the effects of an Indian climate, and he es not seem to have been cordially and inti- ately reunited to his party. When that party ined the ascendancy in 1830, Sir James Mac- tosh's reward was stinted to the office of a mmissioner of the Affairs of India, which he d refused 18 years before. "Th s fact," ob- rves his son," coupled with a recollection of all at had intervened, of a consistent course of illiant service, does not, in one point of view, old out an encouraging example of the relation ually observed between personal merit and po- itical rank." He took part in the discussions of the Reform Bill, his speech on which was the last great effort of his mind in politics. His bodily strength soon after began to decline, and the effects of a laceration of the trachea, occasioned by swallowing a chickenbone, accelerated his death, which occurred on the 30th of May, 1832.

The details contained in these memoirs res pecting the state of his mind upon religious to- pics are curious. It very plainly appears that, with regard to Christianity, properly so called, Sir James's opinions were at one time sceptical, A mind exercised in metaphysical subtleties, ond of abstractions, and habituated to a state of loubt, is naturally prone to distrust the evidence upon which the essential doctrines of Christia- nity are founded. The notion, to which (accor- ing to Dr. Holland) "he clung with earnestness, the only secure and rational basis of moral ience," that there existed in us an innate mo- l faculty, distinct from, though not independsnt reason, is calculated to allure one who is herwise sceptically inclined, still further into t devious path. A passage in his journal, in 11, might be strained into evidence of a lea- ig towards atheism, wherein he argues that re is a small difference, in pure speculation, ween the evanescent individuality to which reasonings of the philosophical theist reduce exalt the divinity, and the atheist's necessary rsonification of virtue; that the speculative stem called atheism is less derogatory from the andeur of religious sentiment than the com- on notions of a future state, and of rewards d punishments; and that" the philosopher, ho for his doubts is called an atheist, may de- re and believe the future progress of intelligent eings, though he may doubt whether the pro- ress being made by the same individuals be ther proved, or very important," will differ ery little in opinion, and less in feeling, from him who is called a theist."

The time has now come, however, in which peculative notions must give place to determi- ate conclusions. Perhaps we cannot do better han abridge what his editor has recorded of the last sentiments of Sir James Mackintosh on this vital topic, "in the words of one whose filial affection was with him ministering to the end.'"

"His nights were very wakeful, and spent in much uneasiness of body; he became very silent and thoughtful, had his Bible frequently open before him, spoke more than usual upon religi- ous subjects— perhaps it would be more correct to say upon God, and his disposition towards man. His mind seemed less occupied with spe- culations, and more with his own personal rela- tionship to his Creator. Our Lord Jesus Christ was very frequently the subject of his thoughts; he seemed often perplexed and unable to com- prehend much of his history. He once said to me, 'It is a great mystery to me—I cannot un- derstand it.' At another time he told me that, during the many sleepless nights he passed, the contemplation of the character of Jesus Christ, and thoughts concerning the Gospel, with pra- yer to God, was his chief occupation. He spoke of the delight he had in dwelling on his noble character. I have heard his voice falter as he repeated, 'He went about doing good:" but he added, 'There is much connected with him I cannot understand.' I cannot attempt to give his own words; but his difficulty lay in the ac- count given of the manner in which Jusus be- comes the Saviour of man.

"On Saturday a great change took place. He became very silent, and had the appearance of one listening. Whenever a word from the Scriptures was repeated to him, he always ma- nifested that he heard it; and I especially obser- ved that at evey mention of the name of Jusus Christ, if his eyes were closed, he always ope- ned them and looked at the person who had spoken. I said to him at one time, 'Jesus ? Christ loves you.' He answered slowly, and pausing between each word, 'Jesus Christ— love—the same thing.' After a long silence, he said 'I believe——.' We said, in a voice of inquiry, 'In God?' He answered, 'In Jesus He spoke but once more after this. Upon our inquiry how he felt, he said he was 'happy.'"

Of the inteilectual character of Sir James Mackintosh, if we had space for a draught, the attempt to delineate it would be presumptuous after the admirable portraits given in this word by Lord Jeffrey, the Rev. Sydney Smith, Lord Abinger, Dr. Holland, and others. We regret we have not room for some of them, espeeially for those of Lord Abindger and the Rev. Syd- ney Smith. Fortune (to use of the common term) was not more unjust to him, in keeping him in the backgrouud of public life, than he was to himself. If (said one who knew him well) to what Mackintosh has done were added what he could have done, he would scarcely have missed being a great man. This remark, some will think, conveys more reproach than commendation. An intellectual suicide is a gra- ver offence against the community than that com- mitted by a mere *felo de se.—The Times, Aug.* 11.

THE DISOWNED.

By E. L. Bulwer, Esq. Revised Edition, in 2 vols, Vol 1 (Colburn's Modern Novelists. Vol, 8) Colburn,

Mr Bulwer has prefixed to this elegant edi- tion of one of the finest, if not the very finest, of his works of imagination, an Essay on the different kinds of Prose Fiction, "with some apology for the Fictions ot the author," It is carelessly thrown off, but not without evidences, of Mr Bulwer's brilliant genius. There are passage in it, at in every things which proceeds from this accomplished writar, deserving of very serious consideration—deepthoughted, and ex- pressed in a masterly manner. We know no ane who has so many fine things at his command for the illustration of any given subject, who has in fact, so much of what may be called habitual poetry about im as Mr. Bulwer. We take an extract on the satircal novel :—

"Most satirists are thinker—satire is worthles without philosophy. Hence we find that all the great satarical novels have been written with philosophical aims—such as Candide. Gulliver, Jonathan Wild. These can scarely be said to paint real life—they aim at exposing the interior of things, and not imitating the surface' You allow for a certain exaggeration and burlesque —nay, in this their very vitality, their sting, their faithfulness to nature, are made to consist. Nobody believes that there is a King of the Brobdignags or, an island in the air—but when Gulliver talks with one, or visits the other, the grave burlesque brings out those truths of life that theauther desiresto inculcute and confronts, usas in a looking-glass, with the absurdities of ambition and the vanities of philosop y. So, if itt werein a novel wheren o satire was intended, tha Candide meets the six kings at table one might gravely say, 'Very improbable!' But there is a happiness in the satire far more true to nature than the closest probabilities of the plot. In fact. this exaggeration belongs to satire, the vader accustoms his minds to it the moment he dis- covers the object of the work; hesees truth through peculiar glasses, and the only probability he regards as necessary lies in the aptness and justness f the satire."

The same idea is touched on in a very able article of the last *London Review*.

In the course of this Essay the author refers in the way of "apology." with a short of proud modesty, to his own fictions. He points out the injustice wich has been done to them by con- founding as one school the utterly distinct school to which they belong. The various distinctions Mr. Bulwer here makes bstween the narrative and dramatic, and again betwee the satiric and metaphysical, might be simply reduced, weihink in speaking of the faculties required for their ac- complisment, to the two great divisions which exist in poetry. In the poetry of imagination is included all that may be said to arise out of the faculties of memory and invention, conversant with the world of external nature—while the poetry of sentiment proceeds from moral sensibi- lity. Herein, we should say, are expressed at once the various characteristics of the genius of Mr. Bulwer as they have been exerted in prose fiction. In the combination of these different ex- cellencies, on higher ground, the perfection of poetry consists.

Of *The Disowned* Mr. Bulwer remarks :—

" Such as it, though I do not reckon it among the best novels I have written, it con tsins, perhaps some of the best passages, and some of the best conceptions, of character. The three characters indeed, with which I am least dissatisfied of all my feeble hand has pourtrayed, are William Bradon (in Paul Clifford,) Pel- ham, and Algernon Mordaunt; if they ars all equal point of adhernce to enatuae Mordaunt is undoubtely of a nature the leas hacktned and least low. And, further, if I were asked whic h of my writings pleased me the most in moral— served the best to inspire the younger reader with a generous emotion and a guiding principle —was the one best calculated to fit us for the world by raising us above its trials—and the one by which I would most desire my own heart and my own faith to be judged—I would answer ' The Disowned,'

It is delightful to know this. It an additional interest to the beauty and philosophic truth of the novel. Besides, it is flattering to be thust brought into personal contact with so fine a writer.

We cannot speak too highly of this series of cheap publications; but, in anticipating a renewed and still more extensive circulation for *The Disowned*, we feel, with unusual pleasure, the advantage of a wide dissemination of its lofty and veatuous moral among the people.

A meeting took place on Wednesday evening a Battersea Fields, between Mr. R. J. Mackint tosh, attended by Major-General Sir Joh- Campbell, and Mr. William Wallace, attenden by Dr. Richard Burke. The word having been given, Mr. Mackintosh's pistolp mised fire, and Mr. Wallace fired in the air. A second fire took plaee without effect and the parties, after a mutual explanation, shook hands. The meeting had its origin, we believe, in something connected with the conti- nuation of the late Sir James Mackintosh's History of England, with which Mr. Wallace has been intrusted for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclo- pædia.—*Spectator*.

TRIAL OF HENRY JOHN HONEY, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—All the avenues to the court were crowded at an early hour with per- sons anxious to obtain a sight, if not hearing, of the trial of Honey. The interior of the court was filled with respectably dressed individuals, a great portion of whom were females. The prisoner in a firm and deliberate tone, pleaded Not Guilty. Evidence was gone into such as we have alrea- dy given from the proceedings at the inquest. The mother of the deceased, Mrs. Mary Honey, was the last person examined. Her evidence went to show that she had gone up stairs but a few minutes before, and heard no quarrel then ; she could see into the bed-room, and pri- soner must have been on the bed, as she did not see him in the room ; presently afterwards de- ceased ran down stairs with her throat cut.—The prisoner put in a written defence, which contain- ed a declaration of the affection which he felt for his wife, and intimating that when his mother came up and could not see him, he was engaged in giving that conclusive proof of affection, which no man who contemplated murder could perform.—Mr. Justice Coleridge summed up in a most impressive address, which took him thir- ty five minutes in delivering.—The jury found a verdict of Manslaughter, on which there was a slight hissing in court.—The Learned Judge then sentenced him to transportation for life, hoping his sentence would be a warning to all persons given otdrunkenness.—Prisoner sunk back in his chair as soon as the verdict was delivered and after uttering a few words as if in prayer, bowed his head on his hands; and appeared ab- sorbed in overwhelming grief.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday morning at a quarter before eight a dreadful shock, as of an earthquake, was heard in the vicinity of Hounslow; it was soon ascertained to have been caused by the explosion of the large gunpowder mills belonging to Messrs Har- vey and Curtis, which are razed to the ground. Several persons who were standing within 100 or 200 yards were thown down. Two men upon the premises are known to have been killed by the explosion, and it is to be feared many more are sufferers. The wives of those employed on the premises were running about in a state of distraction. Such was the violence of the con- cussion, that many inhabitants ran out of their houses imagining they were falling.—A coro- ner's inquest was held on Wednesday night on the bodies of the unfortunate men, previous to which the jury proceeded to view the site of the calamity. Not a vestige of the mill remained entire. The effect of the shock has been to in- jure every erection in the neighbourhood, while the report was heard all round the country to a distance of several miles. After hearing the evi- dence, the jury immediately returned a verdict of —Accidental death.

ABDUCTION OF AN HEIRESS.—A curious cir- cumstance has occurred in this city within these few days. A young lady, about twelve years of age, entitled to upwards of 20,000*l*., whose parents have for some time lived separate, had been residing with a guardian chosen by the father. The mother, it appears, was desirous of obtaining possession of her person, and em- ployed an attorney of this city, who, with a com- panion, contrived to allure the young lady from the house where she resided, and immediately placed her in a postchaise, which drove off for Berkshire. A pursuit ensued, the party were overtaken, the attorney produced a loaded pistol and threatened resistance, but being over pow- ered, he has been brought back to this city and held to bail. In so delicate an affair, and in this stage of the proceedings, we refrain from men- tioning names. The attorney will be indicted at the ensuing Gloucester session.—*Bristol Jounal*. [The young lady has since been more successfuly carried off by a part yof six or seven. The object appears to be to increase, by this means, the allowance of the mother.]

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Upwards of 3,000 tons weight of earth fell down at a quarry near Bolton, on Friday week, the property of Mr. Ainsworth, M. P. The workmen escaped by shortly before having noticed the fissure in the headland. Geologists are at work to ascerta n he cause of this accident,—*Era niner*.

DON CARLOS HEIR TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE.—The *Qnotidienne* has at length spoke n out Louis Philippe having lately openly cone urr- ed in the abolition of the Salic law in Spain, it results from this abolition whether it takes place or no, that the House of Orleans has annuled on this side, in all that concern it, the stipula- tions of the family compact and of the treaty of Utrecht ; and if Don Carlos be expelled from Spain, he will naturally go to Prague to resume his rank in the House of Bourbon. Now it is known that this rank is that of a descen- dant of Louis XIV., in a direct line; the same as our own Princes, while the line of Or- leans de scends from a brother of the Grand Monarque. Don Carlos King of France ! Here is enough to create partisans for the legitimate cause !—*French Paper*.

THE REMAINS OF CURRAN.—It had been long felt as a matter of reproach, that the remai- ns of the late Right Hon. John Philpott Curran should have been suffered to lie in comparative oblivion in Paddington churchyard. This, how- ever, is no longer the case ; as on Monday the mortal relics of that great man were removed to Dublin in the Shannon steamer. It is intended we hear, to have them re-interred in the Cath olic cemetrey at Glasnevin, within a short distance if the Irish metropolis.—*Globe*.

CASE FOR THE CARLTON CLUB.—The Pope has for some time paid to Don Miguel a pension of about 300l. per month ; not, we presume, out of his own coffers, for they are by no means overflowing, but from funds placed at his dis- posal by other powers. His Holiness has lately signified to the ex-usurper, that this pension is to be forthwith discontinued—*Morning Chroni- cle*.

WIT MADE EASY, OR A HINT TO WORD-CAT- CHERS.—A: Here comes B, the liveliest yet most tiresome of word-catchers, I wonder whether he'll have wit enough to hear good news of his mistress.—Well, B. my dear boy, I hope I see you well.—B: I hope you do, my dear A, otherwise you have lost your eye-sight.—A: Good, Well, how do you do?—B: How? Why as other people do. You would not have me eccentric, would you?—A: Nonsense. I mean how do you find yourself?—B: Find myself? Where's the necessity of finding myself? I have not been lost.—A: Incorrigible dog! come now, to be serious.—B: (Comes closer to A and looks very serious.)—A: Well, what now; —B: I am come to be serious.—A: Come now! nonsense; B. leave off this. (Laying his hand upon his arm.)—B: (Looking down upon his arm.) I can't leave off this. It would look very absurd to go without a sleeve. A Ah, ha! You make me laugh in spite of myself. How's Jackson? B: The deuce! How's Jackson! Well, I never should have thought that. How can Howe be Jackson? " Surname and arms," I suppose, of some rich uncle; I have not seen him gazetted.—A: Good bye.—B: (Detaining him.) "Good bye!" What a sudden enthusiasm, in favour of some virtuous man of the name of Bye!" *Good* Bye!"—To think of Ashton standing at the corner of the street, doating aloud on the in- tegrity of a Mr Bye! A: Ludicrous enough. I can't help laughing, I confess. But laughing does not always imply merriment. You do not delight us, Jack with these sort of jokes, but tickle us; and tickling may give pain—B: Don't accept it, then. You need not take everything that is given you—A: You'll want a straight forward answer some day, and then ——B: You'll describe a circle about me, before you give it. Well, that's your affair, not mine. You'll astonish the natives, that's all.—A: It's great nonsense, you must allow.—B: I can't see *it* is greater nonsense than any other pronoun.—A: (In despair.) Well, it's of no use, I see.—B: Excuse me: it is of the very greatest use. I don't know a part of speech more useful. It performs all greatest offices of nature, and contains in fact, the whole agency and mystery of the word. *It* rains *It* is fine weather. *It* freezes. *It* thaws. *It* (which is very odd) is one o clock. " *It* has been a very frequent observation." *It* goes, Here it goes. How goes it ?—(which, by the way is a translation from the Latin. *Eo*, is, it; Eo, I go; is, thou goest; it, he or it goes. In short ——A: In short, if I wanted a dissertation on *it*, now's the time for it. But I don't; so, good bye.—(going)—I saw Miss M. last night—B: The devil you did! Where was it?—A: (To himself) Now I have him, and well revenge myself. Where *was* it? Where was *it*, eh? Oh you must know a great deal more about *it* than I do —*Leigh Hunt's London Journal*.

THE FIRST TO A MARRIED CHILD—Generally speaking, if there is a moment of unmixed happiness, it is that in which parents pay their first visit to a married child, and in which children receive the first visit from their parents. The pretty, half childish half matronly pride with which the young wife does the honours of her domestic arrangements; the tear- ful joy of the mother as she inspects and admires, the honest happiness of the father; and the modest exultation of the bridegroom who has installed the creature he loves in all the comforts with which she is surrounded,—render the moment one of pleasing interest to the most careless bystander.—*Tales of the Peerage and the Peasantry*.

Printed at the Gazette Presss Nowrojee Hormasjee.